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Paris Seeks To Step Up Its Contacts With Russia

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — France is trying to step up its contacts with the Soviet Union at a time that President François Mitterrand has described as one of unusual gravity in East-West relations.

After generally cool treatment of the Soviet Union since his election two and a half years ago, and relatively de-emphasized French-Soviet ties in that period, a more expansive tone, stressing the need for discussions, has recently become apparent in Mr. Mitterrand's references to the Soviet Union.

French officials said they believe that now, after the initial deployment by NATO of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the Soviet Union is engaged in a re-examination of its policies toward the West. Without making the point in specific terms, it is clear the French are interested in making their attitudes known to Moscow at a moment when they feel there is the possibility of movement on the Soviet side.

In practical terms, the interest in talking more and at a high level with the Soviet leadership will take shape in the next few weeks through the visit to Paris of a high-ranking Soviet government official. Some French diplomats are suggesting that the visitor will be a Soviet deputy prime minister.

While Mr. Mitterrand has over the years been seen as a clear view of his basic attitude toward Moscow was apparent this year in the expulsion from France of 47 Russians for spying and in his signing of the Williamsburg security declaration, the holding of the first Atlantic alliance meeting in Paris in 17 years and such presidential phrases as "the East has missiles and the West pacifists."

In this period, however, French-Soviet contacts continued without fanfare through the visit of French cabinet ministers to Moscow and a conversation in Paris in the early fall between Mr. Mitterrand and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

Now, a public effort is being made to draw attention to the possibility of improving contacts with Moscow. If the Socialist government here could assert earlier that its relations with the Soviet Union could never be normal as long as Soviet troops continued to occupy Afghanistan, these days Mr. Mitterrand is emphasizing the traditional notions of French-Soviet ties. During a visit to Yugoslavia last week, Mr. Mitterrand said France knew its history and "those to whom we owe our freedom today."

"Among them," he said, "the Russian people is in the forefront." Mr. Mitterrand also clearly signaled that there would be no basic change in the French position on the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. In the French view, the missiles fundamentally threaten the balance of power in Europe unless there is Western response in kind, or deep Soviet cuts.

There are things that must be accepted, Mr. Mitterrand said, for the development of peace through discussions with Moscow. And there are other things, he said, in Yugoslavia, "that we must refuse in Europe's interest."

The reasoning behind the increased pace of the French-Soviet discussions that the French now appears to be seeking goes beyond Mr. Mitterrand's stated concern that tensions in the world are now on a level comparable to those at the time of the Cuba and Berlin crises in 1962.

One consideration is that the government may have growing difficulties in terms of international (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Masashi Ishibashi, leader of the Japan Socialist Party, placed a red rose by the name of a successful party candidate Monday as other party officials applauded. The party added 11 seats to its parliamentary representation.

Ruling Party In Japan Loses 36 Seats and Diet Majority

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Liberal Democratic Party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone lost its majority in parliament in a stunning defeat in Sunday's lower house elections. The party can retain effective rule only by enlisting the aid of independents.

The conservative Liberal Democrats had a net loss of 36 seats, the sharpest decline in any election in the party's history.

The Japan Socialist Party and another opposition group, the Komeito, or Clean Government Party, scored substantial gains in what analysts regarded as a backlash vote against Mr. Nakasone's military buildup policy and his party's image of corruption.

Kakuei Tanaka, 65, the former prime minister who was convicted of bribery in the Lockheed scandal two months ago, won re-election in his district with the highest vote of his career, but the issue of political ethics appeared to have critically damaged his party in other contests.

A surprised Mr. Nakasone called the results "very severe" and said he would respond "sincerely" to the criticism inherent in the voting. He called on conservative independents to join with his party to provide a working majority in the lower house of the Diet.

It is believed that 9 or 10 conservative independents will link up with the Liberal Democrats, a few more than enough to assure a simple majority of 256 votes in the 511-seat chamber.

"I must honestly accept the severe criticism of the people," Mr. Nakasone said, calling on his party to unite and pursue pledges it has made.

Final returns showed the Liberal Democrats with 250 seats. The Socialists increased their representation by 11 seats, and the Komeito gained 24.

The Socialist Party chairman, Masashi Ishibashi, credited the opposition parties' success to the

The yen and Japan's stock market plunge on news of Liberal Democrats' setback, Page 9.

"corrupted character" of the Liberal Democrats.

The outcome means that Mr. Nakasone, 65, will face serious obstacles in enacting any program in the new parliament scheduled to convene late this month and will encounter severe opposition to his promises to increase Japan's military power.

Mr. Nakasone needed a comfortable majority to earn the political support necessary to increase next year's military budget, which will be formulated in January.

There had been hints from some of Mr. Nakasone's critics in the party that they might try to force him to step down if the party's losses were large.

The election also means that Mr. Tanaka, whose criminal conviction touched off the special election,



Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, rubs an eye during a television interview following his party's loss of its parliamentary majority in elections.

will be an even stronger power behind the scenes. His large faction within the ruling party held its strength.

The turnout of voters was the smallest in Japan's postwar history, about 65 percent of those eligible. Analysts said that large numbers of voters who usually support the business-oriented Liberal Democrats stayed away from the polls.

Most of the pre-election polls taken by the news media had indicated very little change in the alignment of lower house seats. Susumu Nakano, the party's chief executive, called the results "very serious" and acknowledged that there would be difficult problems in organizing the lower house. He appealed to opposition parties to cooperate in assuming responsibility for running the government.

Mr. Nakano indicated that he would resign his party post to take responsibility for the setback.

Several veteran Liberal Democrats lost their seats, including the ministers of education and labor and the director-general of the Japan Defense Agency, Kazuo Tanikawa. Six former ministers also lost.

4 Germans Held in Plots On U.S. Bases

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Four men have been arrested on suspicion of plotting time-bomb attacks on U.S. Army installations and a railroad yard used for transporting NATO weapons and ammunition, the Federal Prosecutor's Office announced Monday.

The office said in a statement that components for homemade bombs and 17 kilograms (37.5 pounds) of explosive chemicals were seized in raids Friday and Monday in Rüsselsheim, near Frankfurt. Three suspects were arrested Friday and one on Monday in the raids.

Security was stepped up at the U.S. Consulate General building and at the U.S. Army's V Corps headquarters in Frankfurt over the weekend. Police manned roadblocks at the consulate and military dump trucks loaded with sand blocked all four entrances to the army building Monday.

The suspects were identified by the Federal Prosecutor's Office as Michael Brand, 24, of Rüsselsheim; Klaus Dieter Wagner, 25, of Bühlertal; and Elmar Flamm, 21, and Joachim Weickardt, 24, both of Rüsselsheim.

The statement said that formal arrest warrants were issued by the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe on the basis of evidence gathered in months of investigation by various West German police and security agencies.

The prosecutor said the four were suspected of belonging to a terrorist organization in the Rüsselsheim area since at least late September.

The group allegedly planned to bomb the Rüsselsheim rail yard, which is a transit point for NATO weapons and ammunition, as well as U.S. Army barracks and munitions depots in the area, the prosecutor said. Bridges were also said to be possible targets of the planned bombing attacks, the statement said.

Police seized a fire extinguisher, an alarm clock and 17 kilograms of chemical weed killer that could be detonated by a fuse, the statement said. It said they also seized a telephone key that could be used for triggering devices.

All four face charges of membership in a terrorist group and preparing explosives attacks. Two also face additional charges of promoting a terrorist group.

Underground Union Leader in Poland Calls for a 'Long March' of Resistance

By John Kifer
New York Times Service

WARSAW — An underground Solidarity leader says he believes Poles must embark on what he calls a "long march" of resistance to the government, building clandestine organizations in schools, factories, scientific institutions and cultural life.

In a recent interview, Zbigniew Bujak, Poland's most wanted fugitive, said that while the authorities had the police power to suppress open opposition, the country had changed fundamentally in its attitude toward authority because of the rise of the Solidarity union movement in August 1980.

"Currently, the regime is strong enough that it is capable of effectively suppressing any attempts at formal, official, open activities, or attempts to organize such activities," Mr. Bujak said.

"However, it is too weak to destroy this activity which is being carried on outside the official view, which is organized in the underground."

What was crucial, Mr. Bujak stressed, was that the widespread, though brief, success of Solidarity had undermined "at least in one respect the classic system of Communist government." He said this consisted not only of "one-party rule" but was to a large extent based on appropriate social behavior composed of resignation from the struggle.

"Well, this important element of Communist rule has been broken," Mr. Bujak said, adding:

"At this moment, there exists a very strong resistance movement, a movement of struggle with all the facts of the violation of human rights, the struggle for elementary rights, and there also exists an enormous, very strong movement of rejection, a movement to boycott all institutions of the regime, and I regard this element as very significantly changing the classic system of Communist rule."

The 29-year-old Mr. Bujak, a former mechanic at the Ursus tractor factory outside Warsaw, was one of the major and more radical leaders of Solidarity. He was the chief of the Warsaw region until he was forced into hiding, evading the roundup of thousands of activists the night martial law was declared on Dec. 13, 1981.

He has been in hiding since 1981, directing underground activities through a five-member underground steering committee.

The police have captured three members of the group, and they



Zbigniew Bujak

have been replaced by others. For security reasons it was stipulated that the arrangement and method of the interview not be divulged.

Mr. Bujak's remarks came at a period of political stalemate. After two years of what, in various legal permutations, is still military rule, the government has been able to control the streets and factories but not to inspire loyalty or cooperation.

Despite the setbacks to the streets, Mr. Bujak said that the opposition was building clandestine structures that would enable it to survive.

He said that the continuing sup-

Glenn Cautious Priests

Cardinal Jozef Glemp said Monday the Roman Catholic Church would tell priests not to meddle in politics, and he appealed for more tolerance between Poland's Communist rulers and their Solidarity opponents, Reuters reported from Warsaw.

The remarks were contained in a Christmas message to the nation that was made available to Western journalists.

The warning to priests followed the investigation of the activities of a number of clerics by the authorities for their attacks from the pulpit on communism.

For the suit on a television news program, his home phone began to ring. One caller, "a very emotional man, said if I ruined Christmas for the children, he would kill me."

Mr. Goodwin recalled Mr. Bujak said there was a network of "independent education which works out a curriculum, mainly at the high school level, filling gaps in the official curriculum and providing material that is lacking."

Meanwhile, the nativity scene went back up. This year the owner is the downtown merchants' association in Pawtucket. When Mr. Lynch announced that he was going to store the old nativity scene, the merchants bought and displayed new plaster figures. The nativity scene, they think, draws shoppers. The ACLU thinks private sponsorship is the proper arrangement.

The matter will not be settled by Dec. 25. The Supreme Court has recessed for the holidays.



A Palestinian watched as a cargo ship, hit by Israeli shells, burned in Tripoli.

Israeli Shelling Delays PLO Pullout; 2 Ships in Lebanese Harbor Are Hit

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Israeli naval vessels shelled targets in Tripoli harbor early Monday, delaying the evacuation of Yasser Arafat and 4,000 of his supporters.

At least one projectile fired in the dawn bombardment scored a direct hit on an aging freighter, My Charn, leaving the vessel in flames. A second vessel, already crippled in earlier fighting around the harbor, keeled over and sank after Monday's bombardment.

The attack did not seem to have blocked access to the port. There was no means of verifying Palestinian assertions that the harbor had been mined by the Israelis.

Israeli officials said the attack, which was followed shortly afterward by an Israeli air raid on the Beirut-Damascus highway, was designed to underscore Israel's opposition to the Palestine Liberation Organization leader being given safe conduct out of Tripoli without renouncing "terrorist ambitions."

Arab analysts said the Israelis apparently wanted to keep Mr. Arafat and his followers blocked in Tripoli in the hope that further hostilities would break out between his men and the Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels who have been fighting him here for six weeks.

By mid-evening, however, five Greek vessels waiting near Cyprus were reported to have set sail across the Mediterranean. If unobstructed by the Israelis, the evacuation will presumably begin Tuesday.

The Israeli bombardments prompted the Greek captains to delay their departure from Larnaca and to seek assurances of their safety. The Israelis have declined to

give a public commitment not to harass the evacuation. An Israeli spokesman said the air raid on the Beirut-Damascus highway was designed to keep up pressure on Palestinians from whatever faction.

The air raids were carried out against two bases used by the anti-Arafat Palestinian group, the official said. Spokesmen for Druze militiamen and Syrian forces in the area said a hospital had been hit.

U.K. Orders Extra Men, Mobile Bomb Squads

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Home Secretary Leon Brittan called in reinforcements Monday and ordered special mobile patrols to respond to any further bomb threats after an explosion outside Harrods department store Saturday killed five persons.

Mr. Brittan, the cabinet minister responsible for law enforcement, told Parliament the mobile squads would patrol London 24 hours a day. He said the emergency measures would bring in more than 700 extra police and detectives to combat the threat from the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Brittan said there would be 320 more police for foot patrols, 200 more for mobile squads, 64 more dog handlers and 120 extra men for the mobile squads.

Scotland Yard refused to say if the extra police would be armed. Those on regular street patrol do not normally carry guns.

The IRA, in the third bomb attack in London in a week, left a car packed with explosives outside Harrods. The blast killed two police officers, a journalist and two shoppers and injured 91 people.

Mr. Brittan expressed contempt for the IRA statement Sunday night that the bombing had not been sanctioned by its Army Council and that such an attack would not happen again. The IRA said it regretted the civilian casualties.

Scotland Yard also called the IRA statement contemptible and dismissed an IRA charge that police did not act quickly enough on a warning telephoned to a suicide crisis center, the Samaritans, 40 minutes before the blast.

"The IRA call to the Samaritans was not a warning. It was an invitation to death," police said. They said the caller named several sites where no bomb was found.

The attack did not frighten off many Christmas shoppers. Harrods reopened Monday, and its chairman, Alec Craddock, said: "Today's trade is not very different from an ordinary Monday."

About 1,000 employees worked Sunday when Harrods is normally closed, to clean up the store. Part of the men's department remained closed because of damage.

Boards sealed off the east side of the store, which took the brunt of the explosion.

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مكتبة الأمل

U.S. Envoy Visits Iraq in Signal to Syria

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, visited Iraq Monday in what U.S. officials said was an attempt both to bolster Baghdad's improving relations with the United States and to increase pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

The officials said Mr. Rumsfeld was expected to confer with President Saddam Hussein. Iraq broke relations with the United States following the 1967 Middle East

war, and Mr. Rumsfeld is the highest-level U.S. official to visit Baghdad since a 1976 trip by Philip C. Habib, then the undersecretary of state for political affairs.

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, cautioned that Mr. Rumsfeld's trip should not be interpreted as a U.S. tilt toward Iraq in its three-year war with neighboring Iran. Other U.S. officials privately said the visit would mark no change in the policy of refusing to sell weapons to either side.

Instead, the officials added, Mr. Rumsfeld's trip was intended primarily to further what one called

"the gradual, incremental improvement" that has been taking place in U.S.-Iraqi relations since 1972. During the past year, that improvement has led to sizable sales of American agricultural products to Iraq and meetings between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and senior Iraqi officials.

In addition, the officials said, the administration hopes that the visit will have a "discreet psychological warfare" effect on neighboring Syria, which it sees as blocking the drive for a resolution of the Lebanese civil war. Syria and Iraq are bitter enemies, and the officials

said that a further warming of U.S.-Iraqi relations could contribute to efforts to convince President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that sentiment in the Arab world opposes his course in Lebanon.

The officials stressed that Mr. Hussein, whose war with Iran has put the continued authority of his government in jeopardy, is not expected to take a leading role in the Lebanon situation. But they noted that Iraq has endorsed the idea of all foreign forces withdrawing from Lebanon, and they added that the Rumsfeld visit to Baghdad at this time could, as one put it, "bring the Syrians a little closer to the edge of their seats."

Mr. Hughes recalled that the United States had offered to re-establish full diplomatic relations with Iraq. But the other officials said Baghdad prefers to pursue the process on a slow, step-by-step basis.

As a result, they said, the Rumsfeld visit should be seen primarily as a sign of U.S. willingness to follow that track and as a reciprocal gesture for such recent Iraqi moves as sending high-level representatives for talks in the United States and naming a senior official, Nizar Hamdoun, to head the Iraqi-interests section in Washington.

Mr. Rumsfeld met Sunday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to brief him on the U.S.-Iraqi strategic cooperation agreement, and the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamel Hassan Ali, arrived in Washington Sunday night for several days of further talks about the effects of the Israeli accord on U.S.-Egyptian relations.



Donald H. Rumsfeld

Syria Bans 6 Islam Units For Politics

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syria has dissolved six religious societies that have been using religion to mask political activities, a senior Syrian official said Monday.

Mohammed Haider, chief of the foreign affairs section of the Ba'ath Party National Command, the leadership of the party that rules Syria, said that one of the six banned groups was the Humane Committee of the Imam Murtada, the most prominent of the religious groups, which is headed by Jamil al-Assad, President Hafez al-Assad's brother.

Mr. Haider, in an interview Monday, said that the leadership of the Syrian Ba'ath Party, which is headed by President Assad, had taken the action less than a month ago. The societies were closed because, he asserted, they had begun to undertake political activities in addition to working as charitable organizations.

"We do not allow the exploitation of the religious passion in political affairs," Mr. Haider explained. "This is a secular society that is not divided by religious or sectarian slogans. Religion is for God, and the homeland is for everybody," he said.

The ban coincides with a resurgence of Muslim fundamentalism throughout the Middle East. Throughout his 13-year rule, President Assad has battled fundamentalists, primarily from the Muslim Brotherhood, a largely faceless movement of Sunni Muslims that operates through small, flexible, clandestine cells. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the brotherhood was responsible for an wave of sectarian violence — assassinations, grenade attacks and car bombings in which hundreds of Syrians died.

In 1982, President Assad announced that the fundamentalists movement had been brought under control. But this took place only after thousands of civilians were killed by the elite Syrian Defense Brigade, led by Rifaat al-Assad, another of President Assad's brothers, in Hama, a Sunni Muslim city renowned for its Islamic orthodoxy and centuries-old history of hostility to outside authority.

For several years, Syria has permitted Iranian Revolutionary Guards to pass through Syria into Lebanon to provide assistance to Shiite Muslims who form the Amal group in the southern part of the country, Mr. Haider confirmed.

Western diplomats have expressed concern about Syria's decision, in effect, to assist Iranian efforts to encourage Shiite fundamentalist forces inside southern Lebanon. These forces, diplomats have argued, might trigger a fundamentalist upsurge not only in southern Lebanon, but also in Syria.

Mr. Haider said Monday that the Syrian government and the Ba'athist Party did not fear that a fundamentalist revolution would spread from Lebanon to Damascus.

"We're not afraid because we will not allow them to do such things here," he said.

Pair End War Against Dutch In Indonesia

Reuters

JAKARTA — Two aging Indonesian soldiers, who thought the war of independence against the Dutch was still going on, have been found living among isolated tribes in the central Sumatra jungle, the newspaper Kompas reported.

The men, both 65, were found by the security officer of a timber company, who convinced them the war had ended in 1949 and took them to local military authorities.

Indonesia declared itself independent in 1945 after the occupying Japanese lost World War II. The Dutch fought on for four years before giving up their struggle for the former Dutch East Indies.

Ozal Presents His Program For Turkey

Government Emphasizes A Free Market Economy

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on Monday presented parliament with his government's program, which emphasizes economic solutions to problems based on a free market economy and the streamlining of bureaucracies.

The unicameral parliament, where Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party holds a majority of 211 of the 400 seats, will debate the program Thursday. A vote of confidence is expected Saturday.

The program, reflecting the party's promises in last month's election, stresses six major objectives: maintenance of law and order; strengthening of the middle class; reduction of unemployment; easing of a severe housing shortage; special measures to develop poverty-stricken eastern regions; and streamlining of bureaucracy.

Mr. Ozal's cabinet of 21 already has issued decrees designed to reform the state apparatus. Seven ministries have been merged with others and economic branches of the government have been reorganized and centralized under the prime minister for better coordination.

"We must free ourselves from being slaves to the rules we have ourselves enacted. We must set up a new, dynamic system whose structure and rules are in harmony," Mr. Ozal told the legislators.

Mr. Ozal, a financial expert who ran the economy under the junta from 1980 to 1982, said that decrees raising interest rates would be published soon. He said this way the net income from interest rates on time deposits would go up to 52 percent from a previous 32 percent.

To deflect a similar rise in borrowing rates, state taxation on bank lending will be reduced from 15 percent to 3 percent, he said.

The prime minister has described runaway inflation as "public enemy No. 1." The inflation rate is expected to reach 40 percent by the end of the year.

France Seeks More Contact With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

al and domestic opinion in defending its position that the French nuclear forces must not be drawn in any way into the Washington-Moscow talks on force reductions.

Mr. Mitterrand said once again in Yugoslavia that France would not become involved in negotiations to limit its nuclear weapons until the United States and the Soviet Union had sharply reduced their arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons. At the same time, however, there are clear indications that Paris wants to sound the Russians out on their intentions and on how they regard the French nuclear potential.

For some political analysts, Moscow is not as much concerned about the present French missiles as it is about France's nuclear capacity in the 1990s, once a modernization program will sharply increase the number of warheads on the missiles carried by the French nuclear submarine force.

An effort to talk more with Moscow, from the French point of view, would also have the advantage of possibly serving to balance, or limit, the place West Germany has taken as the principal Soviet conversation partner in Western Europe.

Domestic politics are a factor as well. Mr. Mitterrand may regard an opening toward the Soviet Union, placed on the foundation of the stronger relations he has established with the Atlantic alliance, as an undertaking with the possibility of a good reception at home.

It not only would satisfy the left wing of his Socialist Party at a time of continued economic austerity, but also would be a response to those neo-Gaullists and backers of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing who have accused Mr. Mitterrand of forgetting the Soviet leg of traditional French foreign policy since De Gaulle and of tagging along too much behind the Americans, notably in Lebanon.

3 Estonian Dissidents Sentenced to Prison

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Three leading Estonian dissidents were found guilty of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and given "stiff sentences" by the Supreme Court in Tallinn last week, a spokesman for the Aid-Center for Political Prisoners in Estonia said Monday.

Lagle Perek, 42, an architect, was sentenced to six years of hard labor plus three years of internal exile; Heiki Ahonen, 27, an engineer, and Arvo Pesti, 27, a philologist, were sentenced to five years in a labor camp plus two years of internal exile.

Heavy Snow in S. Switzerland

LUGANO, Switzerland — Heavy snowfall in most of southern Switzerland created chaos on roads Monday and forced a five-hour closure of the Saint Gotthard road tunnel.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ear Believed to Be That of Bulgarian Son

ROME (AP) — Forensic experts said Monday that a severed ear sent by kidnappers "almost certainly" belongs to a 16-year-old Bulgarian jewelry store heir being held for ransom with his mother, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

The three-man team from the Institute of Legal Medicine in Rome said in a statement Monday that the ear found in a trash can Sunday night "almost certainly was cut from Giorgio Calissani with a scalpel or a razor," the agency said.

The kidnappers of Giorgio and his mother, Anna Bulgari Calissani, left the ear, a photo of the two kidnap victims and two letters in trash cans in central Rome over the weekend to press the demands for ransom. Mrs. Calissani is co-owner with four cousins of the Bulgari jewelry store chain. She and her son were kidnapped Nov. 19.

EC Aides Fail to Agree on Budget

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Parliament won a battle with European Community governments Monday when EC ministers failed to agree on action after the Parliament, contrary to the ministers' wishes, approved a \$22-billion budget, froze a budget refund for Britain, increased some spending plans and raised revenue estimates.

Some ministers accused the body of exceeding its powers. But the Dutch secretary of state for European affairs, Willem van Eekelen, said Monday night after a debate by foreign ministers produced only a list of disagreements with the assembly: "The Parliament has won. It has made an intelligent use of its powers."

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the ministers had not agreed on what to do if the Parliament's president, Fiet Dankert, signed the contested budget into law Tuesday as expected. Officials said the ministers' indecision probably meant the European Commission would have to mediate between EC governments and the Parliament.

Israel to Punish Negligence in Bombing

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has ordered disciplinary action against military personnel found negligent in last month's truck bomb blast in which 61 persons died at a military compound in Tyre, southern Lebanon.

A report on the southern Lebanon incident suggested that there had been a failure of judgment at all levels of command regarding security measures following similar truck bombings against U.S. and French troop sites in Beirut, the military command announced. The report noted that two guards were missing from duty at the time of the Nov. 4 attack and that road barriers designed to slow approaching vehicles had been badly placed, the command said.

Dan Meridor, the cabinet secretary, said that Mr. Shamir informed the weekly cabinet meeting Sunday that he had ordered action be taken "according to the army's standard procedures... regarding personnel that are found to have acted improperly."

Bangladesh General Strike Called Off

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — Opponents of the military leader, General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, said Monday they had withdrawn an appeal for a general strike in Bangladesh on Tuesday.

Leaders of a 15-party alliance said the move was made in preparation for possible discussions with the government on the opposition's demands, including early parliamentary elections and an end to martial law. They said a strike would be called at another time if the government did not accept the demands.

General Ershad, who seized power in March 1982 and announced he would govern under martial law for two years, has been calling for a dialogue between himself and opposition leaders. Last month, at least six persons died and hundreds were injured in clashes between protesters and security forces.

U.S. Said to Be Tied to Indian Spy Ring

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Indian leader of an alleged spy ring, arrested and charged with espionage, confessed he sold military information to the CIA, a government official said Monday. The statement was the first independent confirmation that the United States was allegedly involved in the spy scandal.

The Indian government last week confirmed that retired Army Major General Frank D. Larkins, two other retired defense officials and one civilian gave secrets to "a foreign agency for monetary consideration," but it refused to name the CIA or the United States. The trial of the four men will be held in secret because they are charged under the Official Secrets Act, the Indian official said.

Major General Larkins was arrested Nov. 10 and later confessed to a court behind closed doors that "he sold secrets to four Americans who worked at the embassy," the official said. News reports have quoted Indian intelligence officials as saying that the CIA was interested in the \$1.5 billion worth of Soviet military hardware purchased by India.

Balkan Leaders Urge Arms Reduction

ATHENS (NYT) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania made a joint appeal Monday to the United States and the Soviet Union to suspend the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and return to the negotiating table.

The two leaders expressed their "deep concern" over the installation of new missiles in Europe and the interruption of the U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations in Geneva. They called for the resumption of negotiations for "an agreement for the reduction of medium-range missiles and, in the final analysis, the destruction of all nuclear heads."

The declaration follows a trip over the weekend to Bucharest by Mr. Papandreu to work out a common initiative with Mr. Ceausescu against nuclear arms in general and in the Balkans in particular. The Athens News Agency said that the two leaders agreed to hold a meeting of experts on Jan. 16 to prepare a summit meeting, expected early next year in Athens, aimed at creating a nuclear free zone in the Balkans.

Andropov Said to Have Kidney Disease

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, is suffering from degenerative kidney disease and may have only 18 months to two years to live, Newsweek magazine reported in its current issue.

The magazine said Mr. Andropov is suffering from diabetic nephropathy and is being kept alive by dialysis treatments, which filter impurities from his blood. It said that, while the aging leader may be well enough to appear at the Dec. 28 meeting of the Supreme Soviet, he likely faces additional bouts with an illness caused by his body's inability to rid itself of the toxins contained in urine.

The article came after months of reports that a serious malady was responsible for his missing numerous events usually attended by his predecessors. Newsweek said that if a cure was not found for the kidney disease, Mr. Andropov had only 18 months to two years to live.

Kuwait Restricts Travel During Trial

KUWAIT (AP) — Authorities imposed strict travel restrictions Monday on non-Kuwaitis as preparations were made to put on trial 10 suspects in bombings last week at the U.S. and French embassies and other targets. At least four persons were killed and more than 60 injured in the explosions.

Interior Ministry officials said no visas or visit permits would be issued to individuals or relatives of non-Kuwaitis from Arab or non-Arab countries. The officials said the ban would be of indefinite duration, but informed sources speculated that it would be lifted after the trial.

"High-ranking individuals and other persons known to local authorities will be exempted from the travel restrictions," said one official. He said that the trial would not last long, and that, as reported earlier, the prosecutor general would demand the death penalty for all the defendants.

For the Record

President Ronald Reagan will hold a news conference Tuesday in Washington at 8 P.M. in the Old Executive Office Building, the White House announced Monday. (AP)

A Frankfurt court on Monday sentenced a stenographer, Monika Krobs, 29, to 18 months in prison Monday for supplying the Red Army Faction with data stolen from an insurance company that enabled the guerrillas to make counterfeit automobile license plates. (AP)

More than 140 British anti-nuclear protesters who tried to blockade the Daws Hill U.S. Air Force Base at High Wycombe northwest of London Monday were arrested and charged with willful obstruction. (AP)

The U.S.-Soviet Consultative Commission, a body set up to oversee compliance with existing strategic arms agreements, held a regular meeting on Monday in Geneva and will meet again in the spring, the U.S. Mission announced. (AP)

Rwandan voters went to the polls Monday in a presidential election. Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, 44, is running unopposed for his second term. (AP)

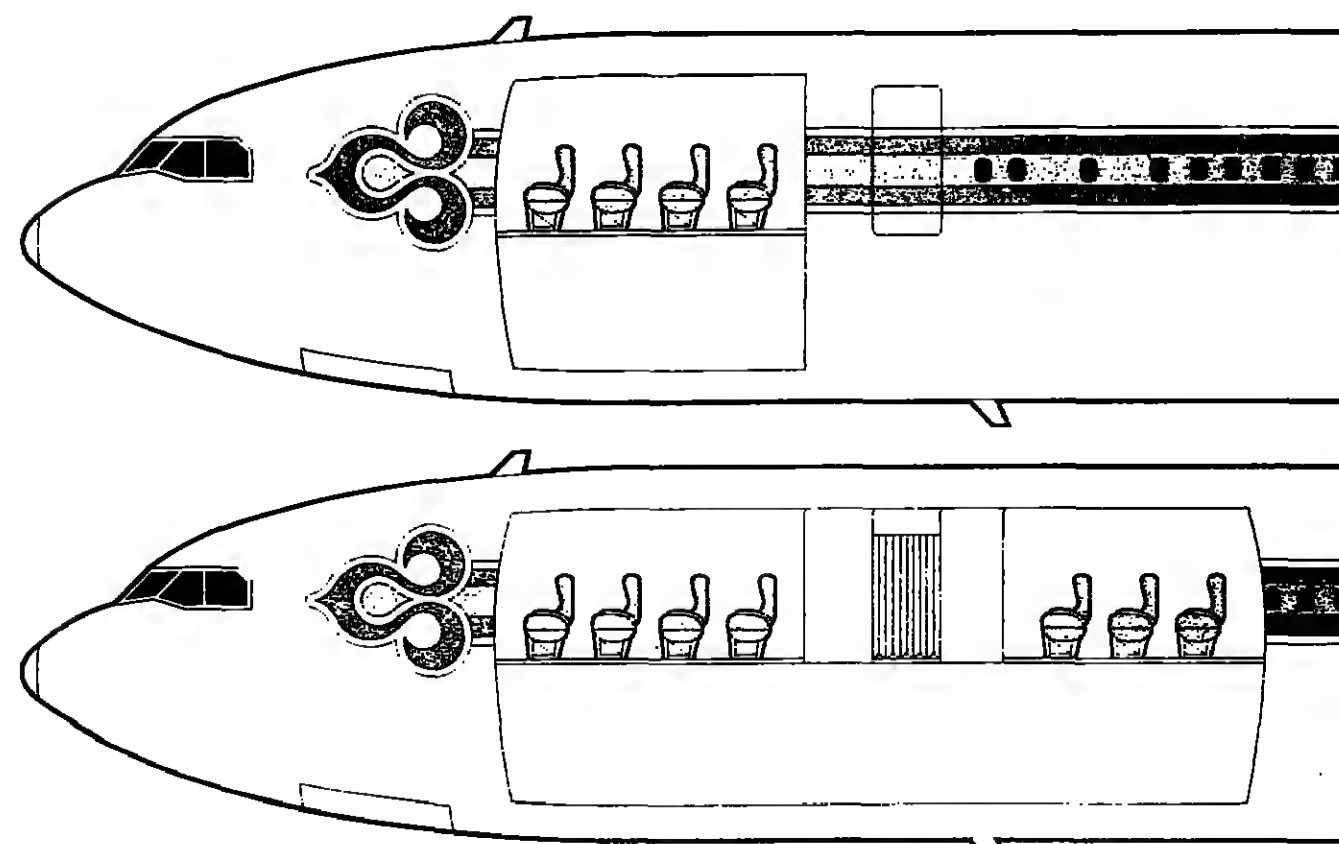
Correction

A U.S. pilot downed during an attack on Syrian positions in Lebanon was incorrectly identified as Commander Edward T. Andrews in a photograph in the Dec. 5 issue of the International Herald Tribune. The man was Lieutenant Mark A. Lange, who later died of his injuries.

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erald Ford, President of the United States

THE WHOLE OF AEROSPACE TAKES ITS DIRECTION FROM FLIGHT

WORLD AIRLINES CENSUS

FLIGHT

Gerald Ford, One-Man Conglomerate

Ex-President Has Struck It Rich Since White House Days

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — Former President Gerald R. Ford makes his acting debut Wednesday night playing himself in an episode of "Dynasty," a prime-time television soap opera set in a world of wealth and high finance. It is a world, associates say, that Mr. Ford is beginning to know well.

In retirement, Mr. Ford, who was 70 in July, has become a kind of one-man academic, business and political conglomerate.

Former Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter, like Mr. Ford, have earned income by writing books and they make occasional public appearances. But neither has been as active after leaving the White House as Mr. Ford.

This year, his associates estimate, he will receive close to \$1 million from a multitude of sources as an adviser to businesses, corporate director, investor and speaker.

"I've heard the stories that he's trying to 'cash in' on the presidency," said Bob Barrett, a former White House military aide to Mr. Ford who is now his assistant and spokesman. But, he added, no one has accused Mr. Ford of doing anything illegal or unethical.

"He works very hard," Mr. Barrett added. "He finds himself traveling an average of 22 days a month, usually with no less than three activities a day."

As minority leader of the House, Mr. Ford, a Republican from Michigan, lived in a modest home in a Virginia suburb of Washington. Now he is estimated by his staff to have assets of about \$6.2 million.

He owns three homes: his principal residence, valued at nearly \$1 million, situated on a golf course in Rancho Mirage, a suburb of Palm Springs, California; a large ski chalet in Vail, Colorado, valued at \$2.5 million; and a large new condominium apartment in Los Angeles valued at more than \$500,000.

Mr. Ford is a member of the boards of directors, and in some cases also a paid consultant, for eight corporations: Amex Inc., American Express Co., Shearson-American Express, Santa Fe International Corp., Texas Commerce Bank, Tiger International Inc., Beneficial Corp. of New Jersey, and the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.

In addition, Mr. Ford is a paid consultant to two nonprofit organizations, the Aerospace Corp. and the Peabody Institute. He is also a paid consultant to the Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Florida. Most of Mr. Ford's income, Mr. Barrett said, derives from these business activities.



Gerald R. Ford

He is also a part owner of two radio stations in Colorado and through a jointly owned company called Fordstone he has invested in several other ventures.

Another major source of income for Mr. Ford is speaking fees. He gives about 30 speeches a year, charging \$10,000 to \$15,000 for most of them.

Since 1977, the former president has spoken about politics and public affairs on 109 college campuses, in most cases under contract to the American Enterprise Institute, a business-oriented organization. He makes about five such appearances each semester, often at two-day workshops where he serves as a visiting faculty member.

He also helps supervise planning for the Jerry Ford Invitational Golf Tournament each year at Vail and the American Ski Classic, which features the Jerry Ford Celebrity Cup, also at Vail. His aides say none of these are profit-making ventures.

As do Mr. Nixon and Mr. Carter, Mr. Ford receives federal pensions totaling \$106,000 annually in addition to his income from other activities. A small portion of the payments reflects contributions he made as a congressman to a pension plan.

In addition to his pensions, Mr. Ford receives an annual federal grant, which this year is \$250,000, for expenses related to being a former president. He has a staff of seven, plus three domestic workers. The federal stipend, which also pays for telephone, postage and other expenses, covers only a portion of their salaries and he makes up the rest from personal funds.

It is also estimated that the cost to the government of providing Secret Service protection for him and his family, especially when he travels, exceeds \$3.5 million a year.

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, who since 1979 has been seeking passage of legislation that would put a cap on the cost of supporting former presidents, has suggested that it would be cheaper for the government "to pay Ford to stay home."

Mr. Ford served as president for 895 days, from the time of the resignation of Mr. Nixon in August 1974 until the inauguration in early 1977 of Mr. Carter. He was appointed to the vice presidency in 1973 following the resignation of Spiro T. Agnew. He was thus the only president to serve without ever having been elected to that office or to the presidency.

Mr. Ford's cameo television appearance on "Dynasty" will not add much to his wealth. Along with his wife, Betty, and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, both of whom will also be on the program, Mr. Ford will receive the minimum union payment for such an appearance, \$330.



Roberto D'Aubuisson waving to supporters after he was chosen on Sunday to be his party's presidential candidate.

Leading Salvador Rightist Opposes U.S. Call for Action on Death Squads

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran rightist leader, Roberto D'Aubuisson, received his party's nomination for president Sunday and then indicated that he opposed a U.S. call for the government to force military officers suspected of leading rightist death squads to leave the country.

But Mr. D'Aubuisson balanced criticisms of U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs with his most explicit denunciation ever of the assassination teams. Salvadoran politicians and foreign diplomats here have alleged that Mr. D'Aubuisson himself has links to the death squads, a charge that he denies.

Vice President George Bush, during a visit here a week ago, offered to increase U.S. military aid to El Salvador if the government would temporarily expel an undisclosed number of officers and civilians suspected of being death squad leaders. He set a Jan. 10 deadline for some of the departures.

Mr. D'Aubuisson did not refer specifically to Mr. Bush's demands. But he accused the U.S. Embassy and the "left-leaning" foreign press, naming The New York Times and The Washington Post, of weakening the armed forces by criticizing military officers.

"I also want to say to the gentlemen of the American Embassy that with the attitude that they have

taken, denigrating officers of our beloved armed forces, they also are putting in danger their families, because the Farabundo Marti [leftist guerrilla group] does exist in our country. Yes, they kidnap. Yes, they assassinate," he said at an open-air rally of his Nationalist Republican Alliance.

Mr. Bush delivered a number of demands related to the death squads in addition to the requested expulsions, according to reliable sources. Defense Minister Eugenio Carlos Vides Casanova has said privately that he would meet all of them, a high-ranking diplomatic source said Sunday.

Mr. D'Aubuisson has criticized rightist violence in El Salvador only in general terms in the past, preferring to focus his attacks on the left. Perhaps concerned about his image as he launched his campaign, he specifically denounced the death squads Sunday.

"We condemn the terrorism of the Farabundo Marti and of the death squads, because wherever this violence comes from, the culprits must understand once and for all that by their attitudes they not

only are cutting off the lives of useful Salvadorans but also are pitilessly destroying the incipient process of democracy," he said.

The Roman Catholic Church reported Sunday that only three persons were killed in politically related violence in the past week. The total was down from nine in the preceding week and 17 the week before that.

About 5,000 members of Mr. D'Aubuisson's party proclaimed him their candidate by acclamation. Mr. D'Aubuisson's principal rival is José Napoleón Duarte, who Sunday was formally named the candidate of the centrist Christian Democratic Party.

The first round of voting is March 25.

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Computer Access Raises Loophole in Wiretap Law

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Telecommunications experts are expressing concern that the U.S. wiretap law does not make it a crime for anyone, whether private citizen, law enforcement officer or foreign spy, to intercept millions of messages transmitted around the United States by computer.

The experts, who are in Congress, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the American Civil Liberties Union, say the importance of the loophole in the law has been magnified in recent years with the increasing use of computers for storing and transmitting personal, business, and government information.

Three congressional panels are considering whether the law should be rewritten to reflect the computer age. A major concern, both in Congress and among the experts, is whether the loophole gives local, state, and federal law enforcement officers an opportunity to conduct computerized electronic surveillance without the court approval required for wiretaps.

There is no evidence of widespread exploitation of the law by officers. But John Shattuck, a director of the civil liberties union, said: "The issue here is the privacy of communications against secret government surveillance. The threat here truly is Big Brother, not a group of little kids."

Some fear that any change in the current law, unless it is done carefully, could inadvertently increase or decrease the power of law enforcement officers.

The wiretap law forbids the monitoring of conversations except by law enforcement officers who have obtained a warrant from a judge. In the age of the computer, however, more and more messages, including those expressed by the human voice, are broken down into "digital bits" in their transmission.

But because of the way the 1968 law is written, the interception of these bits is not a crime and the police are free to intercept them without warrants.

Most electronic surveillance is passive, making it impossible to measure how much the loophole is being exploited, whether by the authorities, by industrial spies, by organized crime figures seeking advantage in the stock market, by foreign spies looking for government data, or by curious individuals with a personal computer.

But in recent months a number of computerized data banks in government and industry have become the targets of long-distance telephone attacks by amateur computer experts working from their home computers.

More seriously, perhaps, several years ago the Carter administration announced that it believed the Soviet Union was using antennas believed to have been set up on its grounds in Washington, New York, and San Francisco to intercept digital information being transmitted in microwaves by businesses and government agencies.

The Carter administration took limited technical steps to prevent the Russians from obtaining sensitive government data and ordered the National Security Agency to help private corporations improve their security. But it never took any formal legal action against the Russians or formally asked Congress to amend the law.

H.W. William Caming oversees privacy and corporate security matters at AT&T. "As we enter the year made famous by George Orwell's book, 'Nineteen-Eighty-four,' computer crime is on the rise and may well constitute a major crime threat of the 1990s," he said in a recent interview. "We therefore are encouraged by and vigorously support current efforts in Congress and the states to enact suitable legislation concerning computer crime. We believe that such legislation should include provisions making it a crime to secretly intercept nonvoice communications."

The wiretap law makes it a federal felony for a third party to intercept the conversations by placing an electronic listening device, or a "bug," in a telephone or other place such as an office.

The only exception is that law enforcement officers may use wiretaps in the investigation of certain crimes but only with the approval of the senior prosecutor of a particular jurisdiction and a special warrant from a judge.

The law does not apply to computer tapping because Congress defined the word "intercept" as the

"aural acquisition" of information. In the opinion of the courts, the General Accounting Office, and privacy experts such as Alan F. Westin of Columbia University, this wording means that the wiretap law does not prohibit the interception of computer transmissions because no sounds are involved.

In an age when more than a third of U.S. households are linked to cable television systems, when millions of people do their banking by computerized tellers and their mailing electronically as well, the limitations of the law have become increasingly obvious.

David Waters, a telecommunications engineer who has served as a consultant in both government and private industry, said the changing technology may mean it is also not a crime to record certain telephone calls secretly. "There hasn't been a test case brought to court on this question yet," he said. "But increasing numbers of telephone calls are being transmitted from point to point in the digital language of computers, and the logic of the 1968 law would suggest that such calls could be intercepted without penalty."

Two House Judiciary subcommittees, one headed by Representative Don Edwards, a California Democrat, the other by Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, a Wisconsin Democrat, and a Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, are considering the possibility of rewriting the wiretap law.

Communists Pick Cunhal in Portugal

The Associated Press

OPORTO, Portugal — Portugal's Communist Party ended its four-day congress by re-electing Alvaro Cunhal as its secretary-general.

Mr. Cunhal, 70, has led Western Europe's most rigidly pro-Soviet Communist Party since 1961. He was re-elected along with all but 18 members of the previous 133-man Central Committee — now 165 members — in a vote that underscored the party's ideological uniformity.

The gathering, which was the fourth Communist Party congress since Portugal returned to democracy in 1974, wound up Sunday by reaffirming that the party is untroubled by rifts between pro-Soviet and more moderate Eurocommunist factions. The party has regularly polled about 20 percent in national elections since 1974 but has never served in the Socialist-led government.

Latin Groups Blamed For Terrorism in U.S.

By Felicity Barringer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — FBI Director William H. Webster says that two-thirds of the 31 terrorist incidents in the United States this year involved groups whose actions were related to Latin American and Caribbean politics. An FBI spokesman later said that many of these incidents involve U.S.-based groups that oppose President Fidel Castro of Cuba or advocate Puerto Rican independence.

Mr. Webster, speaking Sunday on a U.S. television show, said that

none of the incidents this year involved groups concerned with the Middle East.

In recent weeks, federal officials, including President Ronald Reagan, have alluded to an increasing threat of terrorist attacks in the United States. This concern was reflected in the placement of dump trucks and concrete barriers at entrances to the White House and the State Department.

Witnesses were interviewed after the Oct. 23 truck bombing at the U.S. Marine headquarters in Lebanon, in which 24 U.S. servicemen were killed, and more recently, after the bombing attack on the U.S. Embassy and other targets in Kuwait.

On the same program, Rajae Khorassani, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, said that he did not know if Middle Eastern opponents of U.S. policy would resort to terrorism in the United States. "It depends probably on how far you go," Mr. Khorassani added, citing what he termed aggressive U.S. actions in Lebanon.

The ambassador also echoed earlier Iranian government denials of responsibility for recent bombing attacks in the Middle East, saying that "to divert the attention of the public from the basic issues you have to find some scapegoat and under the circumstances the best is Iran."

U.S. intelligence officials have attributed the attacks to Islamic fundamentalist groups with ties to, and possibly directed from, Iran.

This year's terrorist incidents, according to an FBI spokesman, include several bombings and at least one airplane hijacking.

Welfare Cases Rise In New York After 10-Year Decline

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A steady 10-year decline in New York City's welfare rolls has ended, according to city officials. In the last year the number of people on welfare has risen to more than 900,000 and the monthly cost of providing for them has increased from \$115 million to \$125 million.

After reaching a high of 1.26 million people in 1972, the welfare rolls dropped steadily until July 1982, when there were 843,165. City officials stressed that the decline was caused less by former recipients improving their financial condition than by improved administration of assistance programs and changes in eligibility rules.

"Part of it is the bad economy," said James A. Kraskopf, commissioner of the Human Resources Administration, which administers welfare in the city. "There has been continued high unemployment, particularly affecting people with low skill levels, who have difficulty getting jobs even when times are good."

"Another reason is the cutoffs of people from federal disability programs who have ended up on city and state relief programs. The federal government has done a stringent review of its disability programs and cut many people off," Mr. Kraskopf said.

The average monthly grant for a family of three on assistance is \$474 for food, clothing and other general needs, and \$244 for rent, according to a spokesman for the welfare agency. In addition, the family would receive up to \$199 a month in food stamps.



THE WHOLE WORLD OF AEROSPACE TAKES ITS DIRECTION-AND ITS DIRECTORIES-FROM FLIGHT

Flight International is the leading journal for aerospace professionals everywhere. Published in London, with a global network of correspondents and a globe-travelling team of experts, it reports and analyses new developments in air transport, defence, business and light aviation, spaceflight, avionics, industry and technology world-wide.

Flight International is equally famous for its unique series of international directories, appearing in its pages on fourteen occasions every year. They provide comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date reference material across the entire spectrum of aerospace today.

In this week's issue: **WORLD AIRLINES CENSUS** A very popular directory, showing the types (and numbers) of commercial aircraft operated by each airline.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Full of Passion and Hate

More anarchy is loosed upon the world.
The bloodstained tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned.
The best lack of conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

The famous lines above from William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, say what can be said about the monstrous people, full of passion and hate, who bombed the Christmas crowd at Harrods in London on Saturday. The bombers presumably thought they served Northern Ireland's "liberation," that is, its unification with the Republic. They do not confront the fact that what stands between them and their goal is that Northern Ireland is already free. It expresses its liberty to free elections, to which a majority repeatedly have demonstrated their will to preserve the British connection and not to become a part of the Republic.

Unionist, Protestant sentiment prevails in Northern Ireland. Blind, intolerant it may be. It is the majority. Majority and minority are divided by bigotry and hate. No serious observer of Ulster, that past-haunted, tormented province, can think that British authority today does more than contain what otherwise could be civil war.

Whatever Britain did to Ireland in the

past, it is not, today, doing other than trying to maintain something like peace, and the right of ordinary people to civil order, in a land tortured by unscrupulous armed gangs recruited from both minority and majority. The truth is that the Northern Irish majority want to keep the British link. The only way to give the Irish Republican Army and the Provisionals what they want would be to suppress, kill or expel the Protestant majority. The crimes of the past have to be weighed against that. Of course Britain's record to Ireland is bad. The past nonetheless is past. The Republican government in Dublin, and responsible opinion in the Irish Republic, understand this.

The Harrods atrocity merely demonstrates how insane this conflict has become. Even the official Sinn Féin has recoiled from such an attack upon the innocent, putting the blame on "volunteers." But do those Americans, politicians included, who have so blithely and irresponsibly supported violence in Northern Ireland, recoil as well? Something worthwhile might come from this bloody episode if it shocks and changes those Americans who casually and complacently have given their money and influence to perpetuate war, death and atrocity.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Dizzy Dollar Heights

The dollar is riding higher than ever on the international exchanges. The price of the dollar set records last week against the British pound and the French franc. It was the highest in a decade against the West German mark. These preternaturally high exchange rates are increasingly grounds for American concern.

High American interest rates are one prominent reason for the rising strength of the dollar this year, and political anxiety abroad is another. There has been a tremendous flow of money into the United States from Latin America, pushing up the dollar. Much nervous money also resides in the Middle East.

But it is not only money coming into the United States that raises the dollar. It is also the money that doesn't go out. After years of heavy lending abroad by American banks, the accumulation of their customers' debts has made the bankers apprehensive, and the flow of loans has dropped drastically. Latin American borrowers are having to repay their loans in a currency that has appreciated sharply because, in part, the lending has declined.

The present exchange rate is unstable be-

cause it is well above the value of the actual goods that the dollar can buy. That exchange rate is sustained by tides of capital — investment, lending and speculation — that can turn without warning. The high exchange rate will continue to make trouble for the American economy if it continues. But if it begins to drop it will also make trouble — a different sort, and probably more severe.

The higher the dollar goes, the more unstable it becomes and the greater the probability of serious damage when it eventually starts down. How did the United States get itself into this position? That enormous American budget deficit had a lot to do with it. The deficit lifted the interest rates and is now sucking in foreign money to finance it as a substitute for the taxes that Americans don't want to pay. You have heard it said before that the deficit is the central cause of the current instability and malfunction in the American economy. No doubt that frequently repeated conclusion has become a bore and a truism. But like many other truisms it is, unfortunately, true.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Jamaica's Semi-Election

The one-party elections in Jamaica last Thursday inevitably inflicted a degree of erosion on the island's strong tradition of democracy. The damage can be repaired, but it will take a greater commitment to the spirit of the thing than either party has been showing. Meanwhile, Jamaicans face more inflation and a further decline in their standard of living.

After eight years of increasingly leftist government under Michael Manley, his conservative opponent, Edward Seaga, won an election at just about the time that Ronald Reagan was elected in the United States. Mr. Seaga greeted Mr. Seaga's victory warmly, and proposed to make Jamaica a model of Caribbean development. For a year or two the island's economy recovered strongly from the disastrous condition in which Mr. Manley had left it. But more recently Jamaica has been an example chiefly of the difficulty of sustaining growth in a small country in the face of a world recession. Bauxite exports are crucial, and this has been a bad year for the aluminum industry.

Because the trade deficit had become intolerable, Mr. Seaga had to impose an enormous devaluation recently. Mr. Manley's party demanded that the prime minister resign his second job as finance minister. That gave Mr. Seaga his chance to call an election at a highly

opportune moment, for the invasion of Grenada was popular and there was a glow of national pride over the Jamaican part in it. But Mr. Manley accused the government of breaking an agreement not to hold elections until the completion of new voter registration lists, and he pulled his party out of the campaign. Only six of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives were contested against Mr. Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party. The churches are calling on him to hold another election, but with the devaluation about to bring a wave of higher prices, he is not going to be eager to do so.

The United States is sending in aid, but the amounts are small in view of Jamaica's trade deficit. Congress passed the Caribbean Basin Initiative last summer, widening access to the U.S. market for Caribbean exports, but few Jamaican businesses have the resources to export on a large scale. To many ambitious Jamaicans it seems more promising simply to get on a plane and move to North America.

The principal foreign influence on Jamaica's prosperity, and its politics, will be none of the things that the United States is trying to do for it directly. It will be the recovery of the bauxite and aluminum industries. That will depend on the strength of the American economy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

For Asia, Growth 'in a Vacuum'

The principal bright spots amid Asia's instability of 1983 were the burgeoning performances of all but a few of the region's economies. When the dimensions of the Philippine debt crisis became apparent, there was some initial concern among foreign bankers that a "Latin American syndrome" of debt defaults could develop. But Taiwan and South Korea

have led an Asian export surge. China grew a healthy 6 percent in 1983, thanks in part to neocapitalist reforms that have made its economy more open, vigorous and trade-oriented. As 1984 begins, Asia seems poised for a new and dramatic spurt of economic growth. But this time the celebration will be tempered by the realization that permanent prosperity cannot be achieved in a political vacuum.

— Larry Rohrer in Newswatch

Afghanistan: Who Wants a Negotiated Settlement?

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — At a recent conference on Afghanistan, a high American intelligence official took me aside impatiently after I suggested that the United States should begin to support the faltering United Nations effort to negotiate a withdrawal of Soviet combat forces. Afghanistan is "gone," he explained, but the United States intends to make the Russians pay by encouraging the Afghan resistance indefinitely.

He said this "obviously" serves American interests better than a "baldy" United Nations settlement under which Pakistan would end up recognizing some form of Soviet client regime in Kabul — even if the projected settlement would lead to a Soviet withdrawal.

When I objected that this amounted to a policy of "fighting to the last Afghan," he shrugged, saying, "The Afghans love to fight." Despite formal statements of support, the Reagan administration has done little to further the UN mediation effort. Publicly, the administration seeks to play down the fact that Islamabad and Kabul have reached agreement on major elements of a detailed scenario for a settlement. Behind the scenes, it has increasingly given the impression that it would not endorse the key provisions of the draft already agreed upon, even if the issues still in dispute could be resolved.

Not only does this negative posture show insensitivity to the embattled Afghans; America is also missing an unprecedented and possibly fleeting diplomatic opportunity to test whether the Soviets are actually prepared for a withdrawal and, if so, on what terms.

American and Pakistani officials say it is up to Moscow and Kabul to make the next move. They are seeking to place the full blame on the Soviets for the impasse in the June round of indirect negotiations in Geneva and in recent discussions during the current UN General Assembly session. In reality, however, both sides backed off in June from understandings reached in an upbeat April round.

Pakistan agreed in April to the operative language of the "noninterference" clauses of the settlement — barring U.S. and other aid to the resistance through Pakistani territory — and indicated it would not seek to alter this sensitive portion of the text if agreement

could be reached with Kabul on the duration of the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

Islamabad signaled its readiness to deal directly with the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul if Moscow would replace President Babrak Karmal. On this basis, Afghan negotiators, with a Soviet adviser in the wings, promise to come back in the next round with a formal proposal on the length of the withdrawal. But in June Islamabad was equivocal

about the most realistic way to pursue this objective is through an evolutionary process in which Kabul could uphold the nominal continuity of its 1978 "revolution."

Since Moscow designated the Afghan "revolution" as "national democratic," like that of Ethiopia, a transition to noncommunist control would be consistent with Soviet doctrine. Thus, while insisting on Mr. Karmal's replacement as a precondition for direct deal-

Moscow hints that it might be willing to phase out communist dominance in Kabul if noncommunist elements helped it to save face by agreeing to the continuity of the 'revolution.'

both on the "noninterference" clauses and on direct contacts. That gave Moscow a pretext for stalling on the timetable.

Islamabad denies Soviet charges that it was reined in by Washington. But U.S. officials acknowledge that they expressed "serious doubts" when Foreign Minister Yakub Khan visited Washington on May 25, especially as the settlement would not provide for the replacement of the communist regime in Kabul. The UN scenario envisages parallel political negotiations between Moscow, Kabul and noncommunist Afghans that would lead to a more viable regime capable of governing without the presence of Soviet forces.

The Reagan administration dismisses the UN plan as "unworkable," contending that Kabul would continue to face resistance, during and after Soviet withdrawal, for which Washington would be blamed. But if Moscow sees no hope of stabilizing an acceptable regime, it is unlikely to risk a settlement.

What really worries Washington is not that the Kabul regime would collapse but that it might survive in modified form, albeit with continuing harassment around the margins by a less determined resistance.

Islamabad shares the American desire for a more representative regime in Kabul dominated by noncommunists. But Pakistani dip-

lomatics believe that the most realistic way to pursue this objective is through an evolutionary process in which Kabul could uphold the nominal continuity of its 1978 "revolution."

Since Moscow designated the Afghan "revolution" as "national democratic," like that of Ethiopia, a transition to noncommunist control would be consistent with Soviet doctrine. Thus, while insisting on Mr. Karmal's replacement as a precondition for direct deal-

ings with Kabul, Pakistan does not agree with Washington that the regime, as such, must necessarily be replaced prior to a settlement.

Islamabad hopes that former King Zahir Shah's current effort to unify the principal Afghan resistance groups will set the stage for an accommodation with Moscow as an accompaniment to the UN scenario.

For example, after withdrawals start, the king's projected Afghan National United Front could join the Kabul regime in convening a Loi Jirga, or traditional tribal assembly, outside of Afghanistan, to explore the possibilities for reshaping the government.

Soviet sources state that Kabul would be willing to deal with resistance elements on an equal basis in such a framework, in the name of "national reconciliation," but that it would never negotiate with them at the international level, as the United States demands.

Moscow hints that it might be willing to phase out communist dominance in Kabul if noncommunist elements helped them to save face by agreeing to confirm the continuity of the "revolution." The Loi Jirga could test Soviet intentions on this key issue.

More important, it could probe whether a compromise is possible on the terms of the future military relationship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

At present, the idea of a jointly convened Loi Jirga is dismissed out of hand by noncommunist Afghans. But recent talks with Zahir Shah and his advisers in Rome suggest that this type of negotiating format might be viewed differently if Moscow agreed to a withdrawal timetable and if the United Nations could get a Soviet withdrawal started.

Above all, in my view, prospects for the Loi Jirga idea would depend on Moscow signaling readiness to accept a restructured Kabul regime dominated by noncommunists.

Pakistan has been playing for time in the negotiations, while seeking to make the settlement more palatable to its critics in Washington by promoting some form of accommodation between Moscow and the principal resistance elements. To keep the negotiations from collapsing, Islamabad appears ready to confirm its original understanding with Kabul that the provisions of the draft text barring aid to the resistance would not be modified if agreement can be reached on the starting date and duration of the withdrawal.

Since April, however, with superpower tensions steadily worsening, the Soviet line has hardened. Soviet diplomats say that Washington would have to declare American readiness to honor the settlement before Kabul would present its timetable.

The United States, like the Soviet Union, cannot be expected to make a binding commitment with respect to any part of the settlement before agreement is reached on the total package. But American spokesmen could appropriately declare in general terms that the draft text constitutes an acceptable basis for further negotiations.

In particular, Washington could express its readiness to endorse the "noninterference" clauses if agreement is reached on the withdrawal. Should the Russians then fail to present their timetable to the United Nations, it would be clear to the world that they have merely been engaging in diplomatic brinkmanship for propaganda purposes.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and author of "In Afghanistan's Shadow," contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Japan: A Case for Revising The Old Link to America

By Kinhide Mushakoji

TOKYO — The aftermath of President Reagan's November visit to Japan is a good time to reconsider the Yoshida Doctrine, which holds that Japanese foreign policy must be based on close relations with the United States. The doctrine, named after Sigeru Yoshida, prime minister from 1948 to 1954, has been the guiding principle of Japanese diplomacy for more than 30 years.

My views may be taken as anti-American. But we are no longer in the Cold War of the 1950s, when countries had to be either pro- or anti-American. A complex interdependence among countries characterizes the 1980s. The old labels are no longer useful in charting Japan's future.

In fact, the Yoshida Doctrine was not an unconditional endorsement of close Tokyo-Washington ties. It has safeguards against Japan being dragged into U.S. adventures. The restrictions in the 1947 "peace" constitution enable Japan to reject U.S. pressures for a huge military buildup or the dispatch of forces overseas.

The restraints were intended to maintain a balanced relationship. But today there are moves to abandon the safeguards of the Yoshida Doctrine. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has even spoken of turning Japan into "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" as the front line of defense in Northeast Asia for the free world.

Yoshida's rationale for the primacy of friendly relations with America, and as he explained in his memoirs, had nothing to do with ideology or East-West confrontation. He believed that the Anglo-Saxon countries and Japan shared a common interest as sea powers. He believed that Japan's alliance with Germany, a continental power, led to the tragic Japanese involvement in World War II. Thus, in the Cold War years Yoshida preferred an alliance with the United States over one with continental powers like the Soviet Union or China.

Classifying countries geographically into continental and maritime powers helped to analyze the world situation during the Cold War. But this simple dichotomy does not work today, when military, political and economic factors are interrelated. Alliance possibilities must now be considered on a multifaceted basis, not as a bilateral arrangement. Otherwise, international relations are a trackless forest.

Even Tokyo-Washington ties must be seen as part of relations among Japan-U.S.-Europe and among the Pacific basin nations. Even in the bilateral context, third countries and the Third World are factors.

As the dispute over the deployment of theater nuclear weapons in Europe shows, both continental and naval powers would be destroyed in nuclear war. There is no effective security policy except an arrangement based on a common interest in survival. This was called "common security" in the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security — better known as the Palme Commission.

Taking these factors into account, I propose a three-point review of the Yoshida Doctrine.

• The geopolitical premise of the doctrine having changed, we must reassess our relationship with America. We have to consider how Tokyo-Washington ties are being affected by developments in Western Europe, China and the Association of South-East Asian Nations, and also by changes in the nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union.

• We should identify a new cluster of nations, other than the United States, with which we can have close friendly relations. They can be non-nuclear (capable of developing nuclear arms if they decide to) and be middle-ranking powers like Australia, Canada and the Scandinavian countries. Cooperative ties with non-aligned countries and industrially developed middle-ranking powers, similar to Japan's relations with the ASEAN countries, are possible.

• We should work to spread the safeguards of the Yoshida Doctrine in Asia and at the United Nations: the right of countries to live in peace and the three non-nuclear principles — not to make, possess or introduce nuclear weapons. This is an agenda for "common security."

The writer is vice president of the United Nations University in Tokyo. This article, translated from Yomiuri Shimbun by The Asia Foundation's Translation Service Center, was made available by World News Service.



South Korea: Democratic Precondition

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — When President Reagan visited Seoul last month, he expressed a strong commitment to the national security of South Korea and mentioned the necessity of the political development of democracy and respect for human rights there. However, because his emphasis on democracy and human rights was too weak, he did not succeed in satisfying the Korean people's hopes; nor did he succeed in dampening anti-American sentiment. His trip is seen as having less increased support to an extremely unpopular military dictatorship in Seoul.

I have told my American friends that stability is a precondition to that further, the realization of the will of the majority is a precondition to that further. Even under strong repressive rule, fully 80 percent of the Korean people have expressed their desire for the promotion of democracy, according to two separate polls taken by leading Korean newspapers. As long as the United States supports the military dictatorship, we can expect growing anti-American sentiment and an increasing number of anti-American activities.

Although Mr. Reagan failed to fundamentally change the situation with his unprecedented open expression about democracy and human rights, there is some interest among Koreans in how he might follow up his remarks with concrete measures. I strongly urge Mr. Reagan to change U.S. Korean policy.

— Kim Dae Jung, the leading political opponent of South Korea's successive military regimes and now living in exile in the United States, in a commentary written for the Independent Press Service.

Christmas 1983: Nagging Insecurities at the Counter

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — It's the sort of American Christmas that retailers fantasize about. A cashmere, diamond, fur sort of Christmas. In 1983 all that glitters is being sold.

"Last year," a retailer recalls, "people bought what they needed and put a bow on it." This year, a man from Saks Fifth Avenue gloats, "Everything that is expensive, luxurious and novel is selling well."

After a couple of lean years the consumers are doing their thing, and it is to say, consuming, and the retailers list the consumers' reasons in a fit of seasonal good cheer. Shoppers, the business people tell us, are more optimistic.

The economic future looks brighter. Unemployment is down to 8.4 percent; inflation is down to 3 percent. Last June the richest got a Christmas bonus out of season: \$29 billion from a Reagan tax cut. The bull market on Wall Street added more billions. Everyone is merry.

There is, we are told, a fever of Christmas spending.

Well, I am not one to "shrivel" the shopping psyche. But, unlike the retailers, I hear a mixed message. It isn't just optimists who have loosened their purse strings. It's also those with a sense of the ominous.

I used to wonder why furriers would advertise their pricey wares in

magazines and newspapers that were dedicated to printing the bad news. I assumed that people bought luxury goods only in prime moods. Yet lately I see page after page of Lebanon stories flanked by Blacklane milk, cruise missile sales next to Canadian fisher, budget deficit analyses next to sable. It seems to me that there is a subliminal message in bad tidings that encourages spending, even extravagance. The message is: Enjoy yourself now, there's trouble ahead.

Each of us wrestles with "now" and "later." We figure the odds of delaying gratification like gamblers whose currency is life. Do we save for a rainy day only to get hit by a truck on a sunny afternoon? Do we spend freely and live to regret profligacy? We try to do the impossible, make plans for the unpredictable.

Today, those who have more plenty in America may live in the best of times. But many live with a premonition of the worst of times. The budget deficit is engorged to nearly \$200 billion. With that shadow over tomorrow, today's economy seems fragile. The gap between the rich and the poor has become a canyon, while the government says, Let them eat \$18-a-pound chocolate truffles.

Society also looks fragile. America

is at war in Lebanon, on the edge of war in Central America. Nuclear missiles are lined along borders, extinction is minutes away.

This Christmas it isn't just a sense of a positive present that encourages "living in the now." It's also a fear of a limited future.

I don't suggest that this time of doom is a conscious one. No one is deliberately buying a sequined gown to wear to the atomic holocaust. No one is collecting diamond earrings against the Second Depression.

But there is an edge of anxiety to this year's good times. An anxiety

that asks: How long can it last? An anxiety that asks whether this will be the last good Christmas. After this one, the deluge? We carry it with us to the sales counter and ring it up with each purchase.

With such nagging insecurities, it seems only natural that the most popular item of the season is something we can hold onto: the teddy bear. The ultimate symbol of the season must be Sakowitz's five-foot-tall, \$10,000 teddy bear made of milk.

But has anyone else noticed that the number one adult game of the 1983 Christmas is something called "Trivial Pursuing"?

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Grenada and Bangladesh

On the very day — Oct. 25 — that President Reagan was sending the U.S. marines to crush the "leftist thugs" in Grenada and protect democracy, he was receiving Hussain Mohammed Ershad of Bangladesh with full honors at the White House. General Ershad's credentials included overthrowing a civilian government, suspending the constitution and trampling on rights.

President Reagan does not have to

send marines to protect democracy in Bangladesh. Simply by turning off the U.S. aid, thanks to which Bangladesh survives, he could bring the tin soldiers to their senses. But it seems that some thugs are all right.

The United States has been losing credibility in Asia. As for the people of Bangladesh, there is hope from what is happening in the Philippines and in Argentina.

[Name supplied.] London.

Philippines: The Middle May Not Hold

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Before his fatal trip home to the Philippines last summer, Benigno Aquino explained that a major motive for his return was to rally the middle classes, who were becoming increasingly hostile to President Ferdinand Marcos. But the opposition leader was murdered on arrival, and his death has served to exacerbate the situation that he had accurately perceived.

The business community had originally backed Mr. Marcos, believing that strong rule would impose law and order on a society that appeared to be unraveling. But the assassination has aggravated attitudes.

Wealthy Filipinos may not have been enthusiastic about Mr. Aquino. Nor did they much care whether the government was truly democratic. Their concerns were primarily economic. Even before Mr. Aquino landed they were observing that corruption and mismanagement were driving the country to ruin. Mr. Aquino's assassination has made matters worse by undermining what little confidence existed abroad in the future of the Philippines.

Now the country is sliding into bankruptcy, and foreign banks are reluctant to come to the rescue.

Foreign debt ranges between \$18 billion and \$25 billion. Trade has ground to a standstill because foreign banks refuse to honor letters of credit that lack hard currency backing. The depleted coffers mean that Filipino companies cannot import essentials like oil and raw materials; this has led to factory closings.

President Reagan acted wisely when he eliminated the Philippines from Asian itinerary last month. He was probably concerned more about his safety than about Mr. Marcos's behavior, but the consequences were salutary. The decision signaled that the United States is worried about the future of the Philippines.

As colonialism goes, the U.S. record in the Philippines was relatively progressive. America introduced education and a regard for republican institutions. Despite distortions, American traditions had an impact.

In particular, the U.S. presence during half a century promoted the emergence of a middle class composed largely of entrepreneurs. It is these people who are currently rising up to express their dissatisfaction.

They are craved for the stability of the Philippines. Without them there is a prospect of eventual conflict between left-wing radicals and the military faction, a confrontation that could transform the Philippines into a replica of Central America.

The United States is not without leverage in this predicament. The Reagan administration might use its influence with the bankers to bail out the Philippine economy — on condition that Mr. Marcos introduce the political reforms that restore a semblance of equilibrium.

Unless this is done, the alienated middle class will ultimately be crushed by extremists, and America will have lost its most solid sympathizers. It might also lose the air and naval bases that make the Philippines strategically important.

During his three years of self-imposed exile in the United States, Mr. Aquino had constantly warned against the hazards of political polarization in his country. He frightened Mr. Marcos precisely because he had the charisma to mobilize the middle-of-the-roads who could not easily be denounced as communists.

Mr. Aquino was privately respected by many American officials in Washington. But they did little to persuade Mr. Marcos to make a deal with him. Now a prospect of chaos threatens the Philippines. The price of the neglect, I submit, will be high.

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DOPE TEST — Mayor Ed van Thijn of Amsterdam, center, announced Monday in The Hague that his city would distribute heroin free for one year to a selected group of 300 addicts to determine whether such a policy would reduce thefts and robberies by addicts, who need up to \$150 a day to feed their habits. There are 8,000 users of hard drugs in Amsterdam, where, the mayor said, 53 persons died this year from heroin use.

Science to Sports, Unofficial Contacts Continue Despite the U.S.-Soviet Chill

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Soviet-American contacts at the nongovernmental level have shown remarkable resilience despite the breakdown of official negotiations in such areas as arms control and a decline in cultural exchanges organized by the two governments.

Most people working in joint ventures said in interviews in the last week that the chill in relations that set in four years ago after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had impeded contacts. They said the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1, killing 269 people, had caused further damage.

"It's night and day," said George Denko, program director for geography and regional science at the National Science Foundation. "So many programs were shelved. And it is not only that. Initiatives that might have occurred were never born."

Gail W. Lapidus, an economist at the Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union at Columbia University, said the airliner incident had a particularly adverse effect on exchange programs, especially those she saw as "most productive," involving experienced and knowledgeable American and Soviet specialists.

"A large number of programs were canceled or postponed this fall," she said, "and it is unclear whether a substantial proportion of them will be reinstated."

Yet Dr. Denko added that private groups of scientists and church people, among others, were keeping contacts alive, and a wide range of joint efforts in science, sports and publishing have continued.

Dr. Denko, for example, led a group of 10 American professional geographers to the Soviet Union in August on a two-week exchange program. Ten Soviet geographers are to come to the United States in 1985; the two groups hope to work on joint research.

Richard Pipes, an associate of Harvard University's Russian Research Center and a former member of President Ronald Reagan's National Security Council staff, said, "The purely scientific exchanges are continuing."

"When I was at the NSC," he said, "the policy was that if the exchanges were not purely propaganda, as long as they were genuinely scientific, they would continue. Much more goes on than the public is aware of."

The newest development is the rise of interest in exchange programs among church groups and organizations that lobby for arms reduction. These organizations have organized everything from joint Soviet-American study groups in theology to camping trips.

Dr. Alan Geyer, executive director of the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy in Washington, said there had been "much more of a demand" for exchanges from church men and women, especially those in the arms-control movement.

Yale Richmond, a former Foreign Service officer, has long been involved in both government and private exchanges and is now a

staff consultant to the commission that deals with the Helsinki accords on East-West relations in Europe. He noted that the declining participation by the U.S. government had had an unexpected result.

"It is ironic that the decline of official activity has left the field wide open to groups that are opposed to the Reagan administration's policy," he said.

The reduction in official programs since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been pronounced. A State Department report to Congress in June said that U.S. government-sponsored exchanges with the Soviet Union in science and technology, as measured by the number of hours of activity, had declined to one-fifth of the 1979 level — a drop of 80 percent.

Soviet-American exchanges in technology and culture began on a small scale in the late 1950s, when Khrushchev opened the Soviet Union to at least some outside influences after a period of isolation under Stalin. The exchanges blossomed in the early 1970s as part of President Richard M. Nixon's policy of détente.

The decline began abruptly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, when President Jimmy Carter decided to allow the Soviet-American cultural exchange agreement to lapse.

"This summer, the Reagan administration expressed interest in reviving some programs. A treaty on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was renewed, negotiations were reopened on the expired cultural agreement and talks also began on an opening of consulates in New York and Kiev."

"But those efforts went down with the Korean airliner," a State Department official said.

One of the key groups that remains active is the International Research and Exchanges Board of New York, which is the principal organization responsible for scholarly exchanges in the social sciences.

Dr. Allen H. Kassof, its executive director, said: "The overall number has not dropped really dramatically if you count all programs. When the cultural agreement lapsed in 1979, there was a gentleman's agreement to continue certain parts of the exchange program, including IREX."

He said, however, that because of American concern over the transfer of Western technology to the Soviet Union, it is now more difficult to get permission for Soviet scientists to enter the United States. Moscow has responded with a comparable reduction in the number of American scientists it permits to enter.

Another sign that exchanges are not dead is the just-completed tour of the United States by an all-star Soviet hockey team.

Perhaps the most important kind of exchange is ordinary American tourist travel to the Soviet Union. Such trips, tourist experts say, are affected by diplomatic relations, but continue even in the face of difficulties.

Sidney Reiner, president of Cosmos Travel of New York, an agency specializing in travel to the Soviet Union, said there was a sharp decline in American tours to the Soviet Union in 1980, but it was followed by "a little improvement in 1981 and 1982."

"In 1983, it seemed to us that we might have come close to the pre-Afghanistan level," Mr. Reiner said. "Then, after the Korean airliner tragedy, it dropped way off."

Inconsistencies Plague U.S. Retrial Case

Was Convicted Robber Racism Victim or Legitimate Target of Solid Evidence?

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

DALLAS — To George Hairston, an NAACP attorney, it has become almost a holy war against a judicial system he characterizes as "callous, uncaring and racist."

To Gerald Banks, a Dallas County prosecutor, it has become a frustrating news media circus in which charges of discrimination have obscured the evidence against a guilty man.

To engineers at E-Systems in Greenville, Texas, it has become a determined crusade to right a wrong.

Despite charges that the arrest and prosecution of Lenell Geter on charges of armed robbery stemmed from racial bias, the case remains a complex patchwork of contradictory evidence. And 16 months after Mr. Geter's arrest, there are enough inconsistencies in the case to allow one side to be certain that Mr. Geter is a man unjustly charged and convicted, and the other side to see him as a Jacky-Hyde lawbreaker.

Mr. Geter, 26, an engineer, was granted a new trial last week after being given a life sentence in October 1982 for the robbery two months earlier of a fried chicken restaurant in the Dallas suburb of Balch Springs.

His former roommate and fellow E-Systems engineer, Anthony Williams, was acquitted in November on a separate robbery charge stemming from the same investigation.

Though he had no criminal record, Mr. Geter, who is black, was given a life sentence based partially on testimony by a Greenville police officer who said he was told by a South Carolina sheriff that Mr. Geter was "probably an outlaw."

Ed Darnell, the sheriff, has since testified that he had said just the opposite, that Mr. Geter had no criminal background.

Mr. Hairston, the attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, talks in quick, angry bursts when he discusses the case. He says Mr. Darnell's testimony and other questionable aspects of the arrest and prosecution add up to an almost archetypal injustice: a man imprisoned because of his color.

Any further prosecution will merely "perpetuate an injustice," Mr. Hairston says, adding, "They can't win this case. At this point, I think they're just pursuing a vendetta against the NAACP and a vendetta against Lenell Geter."

But prosecutors and law enforcement officers in at least three Dallas-area communities remain adamant that they have firm testimony from eyewitnesses that proves that Mr. Geter was guilty in the Balch Springs robbery and perhaps others as well.

He has been charged with two other robberies stemming from the same investigation. Supporters say photographic lineups were manipulated to highlight Mr. Geter, but eight victims in four robberies have identified him as the man who robbed them.

"A jury found him guilty once and there's not any evidence to show otherwise now," said Mr. Banks. "Five eyewitnesses say it's him and no one else. To say this is a

conviction based on race is as far out in left field as you can get."

Besides the eyewitness testimony, Mr. Banks said Mr. Geter had failed a polygraph, or lie detector, test administered earlier this year by a respected polygraph operator.

Mr. Geter has not yet decided whether to take another polygraph test. District Attorney Henry Wade has said he will drop the charges if Mr. Geter passes another such test.

Mr. Hairston, citing the unreliability of polygraphs and his displeasure with the choice of a Dallas police officer to conduct it, said he had serious doubts about having Mr. Geter take it and accused the prosecution of resorting to "a publicity gimmick."

Mr. Banks sees things differently. "I don't believe he'll take it because he knows he can't pass it," he said. "All along he's been saying, 'I want to pass this thing so I can get this over with.' Well, now it's time to belly up to the bar."

The polygraph is not admissible in court, and defense attorneys contend that the eyewitness testimony is badly flawed. Proving Mr. Geter's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt will be extremely difficult, according to judges and lawyers not involved in the case. Most of the eyewitnesses initially gave descriptions of the robber that were very different from Mr. Geter's characteristics, and no gun, clothing, fingerprints or other physical evidence has been found.

Mr. Geter has the support of his colleagues at E-Systems, who have worked steadily in his behalf since his arrest. Nine E-Systems workers testified at his trial that he was at work the day of the robbery, but none placed him at work at the precise time of the crime.

Since then, two employees not among the group gathered by Mr. Geter's court-appointed attorney, who put together his defense in

little more than a day, have said that they can place Mr. Geter at work at a time that would have made it impossible for him to have committed the robbery.

One, Debra Cotten, a draftsman, says she talked with Mr. Geter about 3 P.M. the day of the Balch Springs robbery, which took place 20 minutes later almost 50 miles (80 kilometers) away.

The other, Dan Walker, a senior design engineer, says he can place Mr. Geter at work at about 3:45 or 4 P.M.

"He was here at work," Mr. Walker said. "There's no question in my mind — none at all."



Lenell Geter

Louisiana Voting District To Have Black Majority

By Frances Frank Marcus
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Governor David C. Treen of Louisiana has said he will sign into law a bill creating the state's first congressional district with a black majority, in answer to a federal court order.

Jubilant black legislators, who have worked for the new district, said after the announcement last week that the reapportionment plan would give the state its first black U.S. representative in more than a century.

The redistricting plan has placed most of New Orleans in the new Second Congressional District with a population that is 58.6 percent black and a voter registration that is 54 percent black.

The legislature's decision has been followed by speculation about black candidates, but none have yet formally announced. Before it becomes final, the plan must be approved by the Justice Department and the three federal district judges who issued the order.

One of the black politicians who worked for the creation of the district, state Representative Johnny Jackson Jr., said last Thursday that he was seriously thinking of running for Congress in the Second District, now represented by Lindy Boggs, a Democrat, who has been strongly supported by her black constituents.

Politicians here say Mrs. Boggs is

so popular among both black and white voters that she can win another term even if several black candidates should decide to run. A political specialist, who asked not to be named, said, "She can win because she's done her homework, she's got a lot of due bills out and I think she can call them."

Mr. Jackson, who has served 12 years in the state legislature and has recently won re-election, said, "We created a black district and we believe that a black person ought to represent that district."

"Lindy has been a friend," he continued, "and she has had tremendous support from the black community, but now we would like to participate and get established."

Mrs. Boggs said Thursday she felt "very comfortable" with the legislature's reapportionment plan. "I testified in Baton Rouge in favor of a majority black district in New Orleans," she said.

Soviet Air Chief Visits India

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Air Chief Marshal P.S. Kulkarni, head of the Soviet Air Force and a deputy Soviet defense minister, arrived here Monday on a five-day trip to India that will include talks with senior air force officials and visits to some military installations, officials said.

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Carnegie Grant Planned To Study Nuclear Risk

By Kathleen Telesch

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Carnegie Corp., searching for ways of reducing the risk of nuclear conflict, has approved a multimillion-dollar program that seeks to tap the talents of U.S. scientists, scholars, military experts and policy analysts outside of government.

One key element in the wide-ranging program would encourage closer contact with scholars and

scientists in the Soviet Union. This would be promoted by visits and by exchanges of articles on topics such as the environmental consequences of a nuclear war.

"We want to become the principal source of private support for work on crisis prevention," said Dr. David A. Hamburg, a behavioral scientist who became president last January of the foundation, one of the country's most influential and wealthiest philanthropies. It has assets of \$518 million.

Carnegie's board recently agreed to devote \$5 million to \$7 million annually for the new activities, which Dr. Hamburg said was the largest commitment by any foundation for work on avoidance of nuclear war. Until recently, only a few philanthropies such as the Ford and Rockefeller foundations have made substantial grants.

"At a time of rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, when the relationship is very hostile, that is not the moment to minimize communication. On the contrary, we need more," said Dr. Hamburg.

To this end, Carnegie also intends to make grants to help support and expand upon a proposal made last month by two senators to establish "risk-reduction centers" in Washington and Moscow.

The centers, which would be manned around the clock and linked to the White House and the Kremlin, would seek to reduce the possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war that neither government intended, triggered perhaps by another nuclear power or a terrorist group. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, made the proposal in a letter to President Ronald Reagan but the White House so far has not responded.

The "flagship" grant, as Dr. Hamburg calls it, is being used partly to bring together a "network" of scientists, experts in nuclear weaponry, specialists in Soviet studies and in the settlement of disputes. The group also would include individuals who have served in government or may serve in a future administration.

Jet Rams Truck in Alaska

The Associated Press

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — A Japan Air Lines 747 cargo plane landing in fog struck a pickup truck on the runway at Anchorage International Airport early Tuesday, critically injuring a man in the truck, officials said. No one aboard the jet was hurt in the accident, an airport spokesman said.



STADIUM VIOLENCE — Police moved against soccer fans in Buenos Aires when violence erupted as the local team started to lose the match.

New Venezuelan Leadership Seeks Way Out of Economic Slough

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

CARACAS — In a working-class neighborhood of Maracay, an industrial center 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of this capital, Libardo Solorzano's dream is evaporating.

Maracay once hummed with business. Now over 20 percent of the city's workers have lost their jobs in the fifth year of the worst economic recession Venezuela has suffered since the 1930s.

Mr. Solorzano, 20, is an electrician, but he has almost given up trying to find work after three months of looking. He makes do by living with his aunt, Paula Moreno, and her seven children in El Carmen, a neighborhood of small stucco and tile tenements in the middle of Maracay. The entire family survives on the \$500 a month Paula's sister earns as a barmaid.

Few of the inhabitants of El Carmen are among the poorest of Venezuela's 15.6 million citizens. With humble but well-built homes, running water, electricity and often a television and refrigerator, they enjoy a standard of living far above

the severe poverty seen elsewhere in Latin America.

But until now, these people have represented the cutting edge of Venezuela's economic promise. And their growing disillusion is the loss of the belief in progress that made the country the most affluent in Latin America.

"Finding a job here, well, that's hard," Mr. Solorzano said. "There's no work anywhere."

Political slogans cover the walls of nearby buildings, and campaign posters from Venezuela's just-concluded presidential elections flap in the wind. But José Barrios, 36, who lost his job as a mechanic at General Motors four months ago when the company moved its Caracas plant to another city, seems to doubt that their promises can come true. "I don't know how this will end," he said.

An estimated 15 to 17 percent of Venezuela's nearly six million workers are out of work. Next year unemployment could climb, with another million workers out of jobs.

In 1978, Datos, an independent polling organization here, found that 34 percent of the 3,000 people

surveyed nationally said their lives had improved and 29 percent said they had declined. The rest had no opinion. This year only 7 percent thought their lives were better. Sixty-one percent said their lives were worse.

A founding member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and a major exporter of oil to the United States, Venezuela has a per-capita income of \$4,700 and its record of 25 years of unbroken democratic government is matched in Latin countries only by that of Costa Rica.

In the late 1970s petrodollars poured into a series of government projects and commerce boomed. Now the landscape is littered with the concrete skeletons of unfinished construction and half the country's factories are idle.

The economic crisis, touched off by government overspending and falling oil prices, made the departing government of President Luis Herrera Campins unpopular. The discontent helped Jaime Lusinchi, the opposition Democratic Action Party candidate, win the recent presidential election by the biggest majority since democracy was re-

stored in 1958 after 10 years of military rule.

Mr. Lusinchi now has a mandate to end the decline and put people back to work, but Venezuelan economists predict rising inflation, little or no economic growth and continued high unemployment in the year ahead.

"I think this is a time bomb," Pedro Palma, a leading economist and financial consultant, said in an interview. "This level of unemployment can't be sustained forever."

The Herrera administration kept down the ranks of the jobless by increasing the state bureaucracy from 800,000 to 1.2 million employees. But Mr. Lusinchi will not be able to hand out public jobs so easily in a time of austerity.

Venezuela's capital-intensive oil industry cannot provide the needed number of jobs either and its agricultural development program is in disarray. The president-elect must now not only try to re-employ the jobless, but also find work for the estimated 200,000 new workers who enter the labor force each year.

Mr. Lusinchi has promised a "social pact" between government, business and labor to get the coun-

try on its feet. His advisers say this might include low-cost housing projects to create jobs and a "social wage" for workers, including cafeterias, free transportation and child care.

But even more than new programs, Mr. Lusinchi will rely on his Democratic Action Party's dominant influence in Venezuela's labor movement, commanded by the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, to keep the lid on labor unrest.

For now strikes are rare and labor is divided by the differing party affiliations in each separate group making up the confederation. Democratic Action union leaders insist that the government has at least a year of grace to begin relieving the crisis. Socialist union leaders maintain strikes are the best weapon and should be used now.

The cabinet ministers chosen by Mr. Lusinchi are only too aware that they must meet the high expectations raised by his victory or face serious labor unrest. "We know we have a great responsibility," Enrique Soler, a close adviser to Mr. Lusinchi said. "It's really up to us now to see that things get better."

Film on Mao Is Released By Chinese

Portrayed as Visionary Who Later Made Errors

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China released an 80-minute documentary movie Monday on the life of Mao, portraying him as a visionary who propelled the Communists to power although he made mistakes in his later years.

The film, "Mao Tse-tung," was released one week before celebrations marking his 90th birthday Dec. 26. It opens with the grand ceremony of the founding of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1, 1949, led by Mao overlooking Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

The movie will be shown nationwide. Five theaters in Beijing will start screening it Tuesday. The Foreign Ministry gave a preview for foreign journalists Monday.

Another film about Mao's early days as a guerrilla in the 1930s, "Crossing the Purple River Four Times," also will begin showing Tuesday.

The Purple River is a tributary of the Yangtze in southwestern China, where Mao and his band of Communist insurgents battled and eluded Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists and then fled north to Yenan on the celebrated Long March of 6,000 miles (about 10,000 kilometers) in 1934-35.

The first film emphasizes that Mao was one of the founders of the Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army.

It also focuses on his youth in his native Hunan province, using photographs, newsreels and paintings.

"He was a great revolutionary but also an ordinary person," the narrator said. Although Mao made errors, he said, "his contributions surpass his mistakes when we judge his life as a whole."

"We wanted to convey that, without Mao, the Chinese revolution would have undergone more years of twists and turns before it succeeded. And we expressed this idea by showing how he had played the key role at crucial stages during the revolution," Gao Wenqiu, a screenwriter, said Monday in the China Daily.

Luxembourg Bowing Out

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Prime Minister Pierre Werner, 70, a Social Christian, has said he will not be a candidate in the elections scheduled for June.

THE GRAND SLAM

What does it take for a corporation to be responsive to new business opportunities? It takes technological efficiency. Managerial quality. Foresight. A will to learn.

And it takes business sense. Renault's business sense manifests itself in bold moves in the American market, symbolized by the Renault 9/Alliance.

The car that is manufactured in Europe by Renault. And in the United States, by its ally, the American Motors Corporation.

Blending the best features from Europe and America, the car is a success on both sides of the Atlantic. It was voted Car of the Year 1982 in Europe and Car of the Year 1983 in the U.S.

The Renault 9/Alliance also demonstrates that international cooperation and partnership can succeed.

This response to opportunity has enabled Renault, one of the world's largest car manufacturers, to supplement solid product ideas with an extensive marketing and production structure in the world's largest automobile market. That's business sense.

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Patterns of Trade Shift in Burgundy

Now, the situation appears to be changing again. According to Robert Drouhin, president of the house

The shipper provides the small grower with a market for his wines and advice on planting, and carries him through poor years, of which, in Burgundy, there are many. In the past several years, the staggeringly high prices for good Burgundy have slowed sales.



which the police detective, Arkady Renko, is slowly drawn. Smith described the park as "the only place in the city where you could fantasize" and as "the purest heart of the city." In the opening scenes of the thriller, it becomes the site at which three mutilated murder victims are discovered, touching off an investi-

Vincent Canby of *The New York Times*. The film is about the efforts of the members of the Bronski Theater company to thwart the efforts of the Nazis to crack the Polish underground, in occupied Warsaw. Brooks plays the part of stage star Frederick Bronski, with Anne Bancroft as his actress wife.

hus life are Kim Basinger, who plays a Texas millionaire's oversexed young wife, and Julie Andrews, who plays his analyst and his most understanding lover. Vincent Canby of *The New York Times* writes, "It takes an inordinate amount of time to build up momentum, but once it does, *The*

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "Two of a Kind," which marks the directing debut of John Herzfeld, seems utterly rootless, geographically and otherwise." The plot supposedly originates in heaven. God (with voice supplied by Gene Hackman)

controlled by the United States, rock stars, trends and fashions are largely born in clubs and recording studios here.

hit on his hands in Wham! U.K., a teen-oriented rap rock group. In selecting from the new bands, Dean said he looks primarily for good chemistry.

Shelia Benson of the Los Angeles Times calls it all "dreary enough to blight a Christmas season all by itself. When you add to that flaccid direction, ugly photography and performances that rely on charm generated a few movies ago (and sealed in plastic) you have reason enough to give it a wide berth."

The energy and ideals of the early punk-new wave assault filtered through the British rock scene — bolstered by the old Sex Pistols credo that anyone can start a band. A parade of new British attractions have already been exported overseas, chiefly to the United States: the Police, Def Leppard,

"People are into sounds, records these days," he said. "That's another reason the process of making it has become a lot quicker in London. With a good video and a good record and the right buzz, you'll make it. You don't need a live act. Half of these bands [coming out now] can't even play live."

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
Smith's	3078	21 1/8	19	20 1/2	-1 1/8
Orb Corp	2170	20 3/8	20 1/4	20 1/2	0
Comer	2011	2 3/8	2 1/4	2 1/2	+ 1/8
McP'd	1735	29 1/4	28 1/2	29	+ 1/4
STROBE	1663	12 1/2	11 7/8	12	+ 1/8
McLWR	1510	21 1/2	21	21 1/8	0
McLWR	1280	9 1/4	8	9	- 1/4
Thiele's	1192	16 1/2	15	15 1/2	0
Thiele's	1089	32	29 1/2	32	+ 1/4
Comp's	1019	12	11	12	0

High	Low	Close	Chng
100	99 1/4	99 1/4	+ 1/4

[illegible]

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Tables include the nationwide prices
Try to find closing on Wall Street

90%	80%	OH ₂ pf	-10.76	12.4	100%	87	87
66	50%	OH ₂ pf	8.84	12.7	100%	98%	98
46	50%	OH ₂ pf	7.40	13.3	800%	52%	52

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SPORTS

Seahawks Win, Make Playoffs for First Time

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE — Seattle gained the first playoff berth in its eight-year National Football League history on Sunday as Dave Krieg threw two touchdown passes and ran for third score to carry the Seahawks to a 24-6 victory over the New England Patriots.

Seattle (9-7) will be at home against Denver in Saturday's American Conference wild-card playoff game, the winner to play AFC East champion Miami in the following week.

The league's complete playoff lineup was determined Sunday. The Los Angeles Rams, Detroit

and San Francisco joined Washington and Dallas in the National Conference; along with Seattle, Denver and Miami, the AFC conference.

NFL ROUNDUP

Leaders are the Los Angeles Raiders and Pittsburgh.

Krieg completed TD passes of 48 yards to Steve Largent in the second quarter and 16 yards to Dan Dornan in the third to put Seattle in control. He capped the scoring with a 2-yard run in the final period.

Krieg, who led the Seahawks to a 5-3 record over the second half of

the season when he took over for Jim Zorn as the starting quarterback, completed 13 of 21 passes for 230 yards. Rookie Curt Warner rushed for 116 yards on 26 carries to give him 1,449 yards for the season and the AFC rushing title.

New England's only score came late in the second quarter on a 33-yard pass from rookie Tony Eason to Derrick Ramsey. Eason, beleaguered throughout by a heavy pass rush, was replaced by Mike Kerrigan in the final quarter.

Seattle is the third team Chuck Knox has led into the playoffs in his NFL coaching career, the others having been the Rams and Buf-

falo. Knox turned the Seahawks from a club with three straight losing seasons into a playoff team in his first season at the helm.

Colts 20, Oilers 10

In Baltimore, Kim Anderson returned an interception 71 yards to a touchdown and the Colts scored on three of their first four drives in Houston territory to defeat the Oilers, 20-10. Without a victory during the strike-shortened 1982 season, Baltimore ended the year at 7-9. Houston was 2-14.

Mike Pagnall threw a 12-yard TD pass to Pat Beach with 1:56 remaining to seal the verdict after linebacker Vernon Maxwell intercepted an Oliver Luck pass. The Colts' other scores came on field goals of 48 and 37 yards by rookie Raul Allegre, giving him 30 for the season.

Anderson stepped in front of a pass intended for Donnie Craft and sent the distance to give the Colts a 10-3 lead at 7:56 of the second quarter. Luck's 7-yard scoring pass to Chris Dressel pulled the Oilers to within 13-10 at 4:33 of the fourth period, but Maxwell intercepted on Houston's next possession after the Oilers had advanced into Baltimore territory. Another Oiler scoring bid ended with an end-zone interception by James Burroughs with 54 seconds left.

The winners' Curtis Dickey gained 110 yards on 23 carries while Houston's Earl Campbell picked up 93 yards on 27 rushes. Dickey finished the season with 1,222 yards on the ground, Baltimore's first 1,000-yard rusher since Lydell Mitchell in 1977. Campbell, the second-leading rusher in the AFC, finished at 1,301.

The Baltimore defense had three interceptions and three sacks, although Luck completed 22 of 29 passes for 245 yards. Pagnall was only 5-for-13 in the air, but the Colts running game, tops in the NFL, produced 191 yards.

Raiders 30, Chargers 14

In Los Angeles, Jim Plunkett threw for 332 yards and Marcus Allen rushed for two touchdowns, helping the AFC West champion Los Angeles Raiders clinch a home-field advantage through the playoffs with a 30-14 victory over San Diego. The Raiders finished at 12-4, while the Chargers were 6-10. Plunkett completed 21 of 30 passes, throwing one TD and one interception. His 4-yarder to Cliff Branch 72 seconds into the fourth quarter gave the Raiders a 23-14 lead.

Allen, the NFL's rookie of the year in 1982, scored on runs of 8 and 5 yards, and his 72 rushing yards gave him 1,014 for the season. His second TD run, with 7:13 left, clinched the victory. Chris Bahk kicked three field goals for the Raiders.

The Chargers scored on a 40-yard pass from Ed Luter, substituting for an injured Dan Fouts, to Bobby Duckworth in the first quarter and on a 2-yard run by Chuck Muncie in the third.

Luther, who started because Fouts hurt his right shoulder last week, was 20-of-36 passing for 236 yards with one touchdown and one

interception. Muncie led San Diego's rushing attack with 77 yards on 18 carries.

Raider Todd Christensen caught eight passes for 136 yards and, finishing with 92 catches and 1,247 yards, took the NFL receiving title. Teammate Greg Pruitt set an NFL record in the second quarter when he brought his season punt return total to 660 yards. He finished the game with 665; the Raiders' Neal Colzie held the previous record of 655 yards set in 1975.

Lions 23, Buccaneers

In Pontiac, Michigan, Eddie Murray kicked his third field goal of the game to break a 13-13 tie with 8:52 left and quarterback Gary Danielson led Detroit's first title since 1957 with a 6-yard touchdown pass to Jeff Chadwick that gave the Lions a 23-20 victory over Tampa Bay.

Detroit, which had not won a division or league title since their NFL crown in 1957, won the NFC Central with a 9-7 record and will play its first playoff game on the road in two weeks. Tampa Bay finished 2-14.

Tampa Bay's Jack Thompson threw three TD passes, but the Bucs twice passed up field goal opportunities inside the Detroit 13 and both times turned the ball over on downs. Tampa Bay place-kicker Dave Warlick also missed an extra-point try and snubbed a 29-yard field goal attempt. The Bucs used guard George Yarno to kick their final extra point.

Thompson threw touchdown passes of 4 yards to Jerry Bell, 20 yards to Kevin House and 13 yards to Gerald Carter. Carter's TD reception came with 1:17 left to play, but Tampa Bay never got the ball again. (AP, UPI)

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
	W	L	T	Pct. PF
y-Miami	12	4	0	.750 289
New England	8	8	0	.500 274
Buffalo	0	0	0	.000 263
Baltimore	7	9	0	.438 264
N.Y. Jets	7	9	0	.438 313
Central				
y-Pittsburgh	10	6	0	.625 355
Cleveland	9	7	0	.563 356
Cincinnati	7	9	0	.438 346
Houston	2	9	0	.125 288
West				
y-L.A.Raiders	12	4	0	.750 442
Seattle	9	7	0	.563 403
x-Denver	9	7	0	.563 382
San Diego	6	10	0	.375 388
Kansas City	5	11	0	.313 383

Reynolds Electronic

Pear and I

By Henry Tasso
Illustrated by Reynold Brown

BUTTERFLY
I was in the garden this
morning. The first thing I
saw was a butterfly. It was
a small one, with orange and
black wings. I watched it for
a while. It was very pretty.
I wanted to catch it. I went
up to it. It flew away. I
was disappointed. I wanted to
keep it. I wanted to see it
every day. I wanted to know
what it was like. I wanted to
know where it came from. I
wanted to know where it was
going. I wanted to know
everything about it. I wanted
to know everything about the
world. I wanted to know
everything about life. I wanted
to know everything about
everything. I wanted to know
everything about everything.